Quiz 4 - Chapter 3 Local Governments  
  
1. Approximately how many municipalities are there in Texas?   
a. 200   
b. 350   
c. 900   
d. 1,200   
  
2. Which of the following views of local government power dictates that local government should only have those powers expressly granted by the state?   
a. Dillon’s Rule   
b. Ogden’s Rule   
c. Cooley’s Rule   
d. Perry’s Rule   
  
3. A typical percentage of voter turnout for a Texas local election is   
a. 90 percent.   
b. 75 percent.   
c. 50 percent.   
d. 10 percent or less.   
  
4. The minimum population requirement in Texas for becoming a city is   
a. 100.   
b. 201.   
c. 5,000.   
d. 10,001.   
  
5. The main advantage that a home-rule city has over a general-law city is that a home-rule city   
a. has greater flexibility in its organization and operation.   
b. has fewer people to worry about than a general-law city.   
c. can use state law to operate.   
d. can use its power to overrule state law.   
  
6. A city charter does all of the following, except   
a. establish powers of municipal officers.   
b. set terms of office for council members.   
c. provide procedures for passing ordinances.   
d. establish state law.   
  
7. In Texas, all of following are unique to home-rule cities, except   
a. popular elections.   
b. recall.   
c. initiative.   
d. referendum.   
  
8. In Texas, cities operating with the strong mayor-council form of government have which of the following characteristics?   
a. Council members elected by single-member districts   
b. A mayor elected at-large within the city   
c. A mayor with power to veto council actions   
d. All of these choices are true.   
  
9. Which is the most common form of municipal structure in Texas?   
a. The strong mayor-council form   
b. The weak mayor-council form   
c. The council-manager form   
d. The commission form   
  
10. Which of the following is true of political parties in Texas municipal elections?   
a. Support of a political party is the single determining factor.   
b. Candidates run without party labels in these nonpartisan elections.   
c. Political parties nominate candidates to run for office.   
d. The amount of involvement varies from city to city.   
  
11. Historically, at-large elections in Texas cities have resulted in   
a. a greater diversity of representation.   
b. more voters to participate.   
c. less frequent elections.   
d. less diversity of representation.   
  
12. A major job of municipal governments in Texas home-rule cities is to provide services like   
a. parks, income security, and education.   
b. highways, welfare, and education.   
c. police, trash collection, and water.   
d. public assistance, education, and military protection.   
  
13. The two largest sources of tax revenue for Texas municipalities are   
a. sales tax and property tax.   
b. income tax and excise tax.   
c. tariffs and sales tax.   
d. property tax and income tax.   
  
14. ​Most Texas cities struggle to provide basic services because   
a. ​sales and property taxes are regressive and limited by state law.   
b. ​Texas voters are increasingly hostile to increases in property taxes.   
c. ​state assistance to Texas cities is low.   
d. ​All of these choices contribute to the financial dilemma faced by Texas cities.   
  
15. Under the Texas Constitution, counties   
a. pass laws to be implemented by cities.   
b. possess home-rule and ordinance-making authority.   
c. are administrative arms of the state.   
d. are primarily responsible for conducting common school education.   
  
16. Functions performed by counties in Texas include   
a. conducting elections, enforcing criminal law, and administering job-training programs.   
b. operating courts, conducting elections, and providing higher education.   
c. conducting elections, registration of voters, and enforcing criminal law.   
d. providing higher education, conducting elections, and collecting all state taxes.   
  
17. Approximately how many noneducational special districts does Texas have?   
a. 1,000   
b. 1,200   
c. 1,600   
d. 2,300   
  
18. Which of the following is a reason that Texas has so many special districts?​   
a. ​Many local needs cut across the boundaries of cities and counties.   
b. ​Restrictive provisions in the state constitution make it difficult for an existing government to take on new tasks.   
c. ​Individuals create special districts to make money for themselves.   
d. ​All of these choices are reasons why Texas has so many special districts.   
  
19. In Texas, voluntary associations of local governments that perform regional planning activities, among other things, are called   
a. metro governments.   
b. special districts.   
c. councils of government.   
d. interest groups.   
  
20. The unincorporated area outside a city’s boundaries into which it may annex is referred to as   
a. extraterritorial jurisdiction.   
b. metropolitan area.   
c. municipality.   
d. merged territory. 